ARMY RESERVE

ARMY RESERVE MAGAZINE

Winter-1985

How the USAR is Put Together

Page 18

UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS INTERNATIONAL
300 N ZEEB ROAD
ANN ARBOR MI
48106
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A member of the 479th Field Artillery Brigade (Pittsburgh) mans a RAWIN set. RAWIN tracks small balloons (attached to the thin lines you see here). The balloons carry devices that measure weather data—air density and the like. The devices transmit the data to RAWIN, then the information is transmitted to fire direction centers in order to make artillery batteries' fires as accurate as possible.

Photo by Carol Morton, Pittsburgh Press

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FRONT COVER: Members of the 623rd Transportation Company perform maintenance during a weekend drill at the Ernie Pyle U.S. Army Reserve Center at Fort Totten, N.Y.

REAR COVER: Sgt. Wilma Nicholas, a member of the 146th Supply Operations Company, checks quilt stocks in the supply room of the Pyle Center.

Covers by Richard Lee

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BRIEFS

We need to correct a mistake made in the last issue concerning applying for Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) positions. The article on page 12 read this way: "Army Reservists in the program may apply to Reserve units or commands and to Active Army commands where vacancies exist." The sentence should have been written this way: "Army Reservists *not* in the program may apply to Reserve units or commands where vacancies exist." One applies for Active Army positions *only* through the Army Reserve Personnel Center (ARPERCEN) in St. Louis.

Enlisted Army Reservists interested in applying for AGR positions can call a toll-free number at ARPERCEN for information. The number is 800-325-4118/4119.

The Army's adopted a new black combat boot. It lasts longer and provides more comfort and traction than the present foot gear. And, it's more water resistant. Other features include a replaceable heel and a "speed lacing" system. When available, the boot will be issued to Army Reservists as replacements for "fair wear and tear."

Reservists who serve on Annual Training (AT) or active duty for training (ADT) on foreign soil for ten or more consecutive days can earn a (new) medal. The award is the Army Reserve Components Overseas Training Ribbon. The service has to be outside the 50 states, D.C., and U.S. possessions and territories. You can find the details in the October 1984 All Ranks Personnel Update (Handbook), paragraph 4-33, AR 672-5-1. Those servicing on extended active duty are not eligible.

How do you change your address for the Army Reserve Magazine? If you're a member of the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) or you're an Individual Mobilization Augmentee call your career advisor (enlisted) or personnel management officer. Use the appropriate toll-free number in St. Louis. If you're assigned to an Army Reserve unit make sure that it has your correct address and that it reports that address "up the chain" after drills. Please don't write or call the editorial office here in Washington. We can neither change your address nor acknowledge requests to do so.

Army trainees—including Army Reserve trainees—will be given hands-on "final exams" on several basic solider skills before leaving for their first assignments. Tests show that many skills—NBC protection measures and the employment of individual weapons among them—are quickly forgotten. So, some 30 skills will be evaluated during the final four weeks of Advanced Individual Training or Phase II of One Station Unit Training (OSUT). Those who don't make performance standards will receive "reinforcement training"—and will be reevaluated—before leaving post.

The Army Reserve Scholar/Athlete Award: recognition for thousands.

The Army Reserve is again promoting the Scholar/Athlete Program to almost 18,000 high schools this year. Since the Program began in 1981, more than 29,000 high school students have been honored for academic and athletic excellence. And, the USAR's image has been given a boost. **The U.S. Army Recruiting Command will invite Reservists to represent the USAR and their units by presenting Scholar/Athlete awards at numerous year-end (1985) ceremonies.**

What goes into an officer's Promotion Consideration File in St. Louis? Only those documents authorized (by AR 640-10) to be in your Official Military Personnel File (OMPF). Yes, officers can send material to their Personnel Management Officers at ARPERCEN (Army Reserve Personnel Center). But, only those items allowed by the reg can be placed in the promotion file and the OMPF. Subcourse and phase completion certificates are *not* allowed. Neither are letters of recommendation, appreciation or commendation—unless the letters contain a statement authorizing the correspondence to be filed in the OMPF.

Want to find out what nine-digit ZIP Code to use? The code for any address in the U.S. can be obtained through the U.S. Postal Service's toll-free number: (800) 228-8777. Operators will provide codes for as many as 25 addresses per call.

Male Army Reservists cannot wear the Army Tan Uniform after September 30, 1985. Starting the next day, they'll have to don the Army Green Trousers and the green (AG 415) shirt.

Women will wear a new uniform starting October 1, 1986. The new outfit, the Army Green Classic Service uniform, will replace the Green Service, Green Pantsuit and Mint-Green uniforms. The ensemble will include slacks, a skirt, a long sleeve shirt and a short sleeve shirt. Note that only the Mint-Green uniform can be worn until September 30, 1986.

The prices on six Army uniform items went up in November. When you next visit a military clothing sales store, you'll pay more for: the Dress Blue Uniform, the Enlisted members' Green Polyester Slacks, the Officers' Green Polyester Slacks, the Green Polyester Skirt, the mens' Dress Blue Jacket and the mens' Dress Blue Trousers.

Save money the next time you visit the commissary—look for voluntary price reduction (VPR)-marked items. VPRs are usually part of a promotional campaign, and they can save you as much as a dollar an item. The reductions may be offered for several months before the products are sold at their "real" price.

A big reason why Reservists have conflicts with their civilian employers is ignorance. Many employers (and many Reservists) are unaware of job rights associated with taking time off for Reserve training. Too many Reservists don't tell their bosses when training will take place. We'll do a full work-up on this subject in the Spring 1985 issue of the magazine.

Reserve units can order the "Family Fitness Handbook," DA Pamphlet 350-21. This publication can be requested as any other pam through the AG Publications Center in Baltimore.

Retirement Points:

Do You Keep Records? Read Lyman Pressley's Harrowing Tale

Pressley relaxes after receiving his due.

SIR: The following story should interest everyone who reads this magazine. Lyman Pressley's struggle shows why it's important to keep good records of one's service.

* * *

When Lyman Pressley decided to retire from the USAR in 1972, he estimated that he had nearly 30 years of accountable military service time—which would result in monthly pension checks starting in 1978, when he reached 60.

But, he was in for a big, ugly surprise.

Pressley, a cousin of the late rock star (there's an extra "s" in the Reservist's name to avoid the family limelight), was told by the Army that he had just a bit less than 28 years—for pay.

Good, creditable years for *retirement* were another story.

He was told that he had only 17 years, 11 months and six days of good time . . . he needed 20. Pressley had a rough time comprehending that the "system" didn't know the true picture. His life passed before his mind.

He was missing points, or, precisely, the paperwork that documented the points earned by years of drills and AT periods.

Now, however, he has the points: he received his first retirement check in mid-1984 (the Army says he has 21 years for retirement). It took years of sleepless nights, dozens of letters, countless long-distance phone calls, help from a close friend and patience—incredible patience.

FAULT

Pressley is the first to admit that he created many of the problems. He failed to keep accurate records for a long time.

He left active duty in August, 1945, and immediately joined the Army Reserve. There was no break in service. There were some years in the USAR when he didn't drill enough to have "good" years.

In 1972 he decided to retire without having received his 20-year letter. Not having that letter—verification of retirement eligibility after completing at least 20 good years—was a huge, regrettable mistake.

Pressley tried to rejoin his old outfit, a personnel service company in the 81st Army Reserve Command (Atlanta). The idea was to "make up" and get his 20. But, it was too late.

And, his files, sent to St. Louis, were misplaced.

He looked for his own copies of point cards but couldn't rustle up enough to prove how many years he'd served.

He went to the IG—but got no where for lack or proof. He contacted a couple of "heavyweight" politicans who told him to stick to the chain of command. But, the chain kept saying, "No proof, your goof."

Pressley related his frustrations to Hugh Perkins. Perkins once worked for Pressley when the former was a senior NCO and later was a sergeant major (Perkins retired in 1982 with no problems). Perkins listened and, through his contacts, worked on his own time to solve Pressley's problem.

BUILDING THE CASE

Perkins first searched the file cabinets and boxes in his own unit; one of Pressley's point cards from the mid-50s showed up. The card brought Pressley up to 18 years, 11 months and six days—a good start.

Then Perkins went to the ROTC detachment of a local Atlanta college, where Pressley taught military science classes in the 60s. The ROTC top brass went through their records—and another Pressley card appeared. The new total: 19 years, 11 months.

Pressley then tried again to join the Army Reserve in order to make up time. Just one month's time. Too old, he was told.

Perkins went to the records center in St. Louis, and St. Louis came up with a year's credit *on top* of the 19-plus. As a back-up move, Perkins laid out the entire picture for the Army Board of Corrections in Washington. "Here," he told the board, "is an injustice happening before our eyes. Mr. Pressley is 63 years old. Please consider the evidence, make an affirmative decision and do it quickly," he pleaded.

As a back-up to his back-up, Perkins made the same pitch to the IG at the U.S. Army Forces Command, Ft. McPherson, Ga.

THE ANSWER COMES

Then came the waiting. Months of waiting.

Finally, a letter came from the Secretary of the Army. Pressley's retirement was made official (and back dated to 1978, when Pressley reached a "bonus" for six years of "lost" retired pay). Then came the official retirement papers, the cherished 20-year letter, a discharge and, best of all, a retiree identification card.

Says Pressley of Perkins: "I can never forget or repay all that he's done for me."

Does he hold any grudges against the system? "Not a bit. It was mostly my fault," Pressley states candidly. "I served too long to be bitter. I hope that young Reservists learn a lesson from all this."

Sergeant Hal Glassman
81st ARCOM

Sgt. Alice Rooney, assigned to the 348th General Hospital in Folsom, Pa., prepares to take Philadelphia youngsters from Camp Wingfoot to the nearby town swimming pool in Woodstown, N.J. She uses her Reserve paycheck to help finance the camp's operation.

Sgt. Rooney Saves Street Kids

by Pete Shugert

Life in the big city isn't always easy. Too often it is filled with poverty, broken homes, dilapidated housing and high unemployment. Many street kids become tough kids.

And, with abundant time to waste, some turn to mischief and crime.

An Army Reservist has found a special calling in the urban turbulence.

Sgt. Alice Rooney (a field switchboard operator with the 348th General Hospital in Folsum, Pa.) works hard at repairing the fractured lives of Philadelphia street youth.

For more than 10 years Rooney has run a group home in the city and a summer camp in nearby Woodstown, N.J. Both projects provide troubled inner city children with a new outlook on life through the application of discipline and the development of a sense of responsibility.

NO DEMOCRACY

Her method is clearly military.

The kids wear surplus Army fatigues and boots which Sgt. Rooney buys at local flea markets. Boots are expected to be shined regularly. Square-cornered, taut bedding is the norm. Daily inspections by Sgt. Rooney and her all-volunteer staff assure compliance. Any difficiencies can result in clean-up details and kitchen duty.

Rooney sees a dire need to give neglected youngsters a goal in life. As she puts it, "Get them off the street corners and give them something to do."

"We give them the goals of finishing school, not getting involved with the law and going on to college. It's almost unbelievable that many of these lessons have never been taught to them at home."

AT CAMP

Activities at the camp include math and English classes, first aid instruction, an obstacle course and sports—baseball, volleyball, basketball.

Using her Reserve paychecks, Sgt. Rooney built and maintains the home and the camp. It hasn't been easy. Though her camp is accredited by the American Camping Association and is a non-profit endeavor, her efforts to secure tax exempt status have, as yet, failed. Problems with obtaining equipment and supplies persist.

Most of her funding comes from the Emergency Aid fund of Philadelphia, and private contributions from Bell Telephone of Pennsylvania. Both organizations were convinced of the effectiveness of Rooney's methods in dealing with kids with problems.

SUCCESSES

Indeed, her children have learned discipline, self-respect and the ability to get along with others.

There's Maria, now a professional ballerina in France; Christopher, now an electrical engineer; Greg, who joined the Marines, and now works for Xerox in customer services; Michael, who just graduated from Penn State; and LeRoy, a lightweight professional boxer who graduated from West Philadelphia High School. Each is a testimony to Sgt. Rooney's love of those less fortunate than she and her sense of social responsibility.

Many of the kids, like Frank, now a Marine sergeant, have written, saying, "without coming to you in the beginning I never would have made it."

A good share of Alice Rooney's success stories are untold. But, for many youngsters she is the *only* chance.

Top Heart Doctor Joins the Army Reserve

By Capt. E. J. Gabrynowicz

Dr. Pilippo A. Balboni, who specializes in pediatric cardiology, has joined the 77th Army Reserve Command (New York) as a colonel.

His reason for signing up stems from his years of experience with young heart patients. "I've treated hundreds of youngsters. Many, whose medical problems have been *overcome*, have tried to join the armed services. But, bright and fit as they are, they've been turned down *just* because of their heart histories. I'd like to work toward making entrance standards more flexible and convincing the military that those who've had minor problems can contribute to the nation's defense. And, perhaps there could be a spin-off: the Army could improve its ability to spot heart problems early—and keep clearly unfit people from joining."

The doctor will spend his first Annual Training tour at Walter Reed Army Medical Center this fall.

Baldoni is director of pediatric cardiology at St. Francis Hospital on Long Island. He oversees the Gift of Life Program which provides livesaving heart surgery for poor children overseas. The hospital's work received national attention in November 1983 when President and Mrs. Reagan escorted two such children from South Korea aboard Air Force One.

U.S. Army photo by Spec 5. John A. Piccione

Balboni with First Lady and young Korean patients.

Aussie Reservist Serves in the States

from a story by Spec. 4 Ronald W. Moore

If the troops in Fort McClellan's (Ala.) training companies took double takes at a female drill sergeant this fall—no one could have blamed them.

She isn't one of ours.

Sgt. Veronica Dale is an Australian Reservist. As a member of the 1st Training Group in Queensland, Dale instructs new recruits in basic skills and reviews the same skills with more experienced soldiers.

Her recent McClellan visit, part of a four-week stay in the U.S., is the result of her having won the first Prince of Wales Award. The honor is given for individual excellence in Australian Reserve units. Dale was one of five award winners—there were over 100 nominees. And, she was the only enlisted recipient.

She was given the choice of one of three English-speaking countries to visit, the U.S., Canada and the United Kingdom; Dale picked the States.

"I selected the United States because I heard from other service members who visited it that it was a very hospitable country," she said.

Dale found America's troop training methods similar to Australia's. However, she was impressed with U.S. equipment. "I was particularly amazed by the technology of the training aids," said Dale. "For example, the devices used for night training are superb. They help soldiers train without ruining their night vision."

Dale notes that women often make better soldiers. "The females are very responsive to training and often have better recall. Often, they don't have great strength when they start training, but they try hard and do build up. I enjoy training females; they just work hard."

After her stint at McClellan, Dale spent two weeks at Massachussets General Hospital in Boston. There she studied the operations of food and other hospital support services. As the purpose of her duty in Alabama contributed to her military expertise, the tour in Boston furthered her civilian skills. She's employed by the (Queensland) Commonwealth Accomodation and Catering Services in Brisbane.

When she left McClellan, Dale said, "Since I've been here, everybody has put himself out to help me. I'm just sorry that my stay couldn't have been longer."

Dale gives a U.S. trainee pointers on cleaning a weapon at Fort McClellan, Ala.

Berry Molds World Class USAR Shooters

When **Joe Berry** first peered through a rifle sight in competition, he was just a lanky kid in a Reno, Nev. high school ROTC unit. But, when he marched into the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum this July—as head of the United States Olympic Shooting Team—he capped an award-winning career in marksmanship that has spanned parts of six decades.

In between, he served in combat in two wars, served on or ran several Active Army shooting teams, and won countless individual and team, national and international honors. Along the way, after retiring from the Army as a lieutenant colonel in 1967, he went to work re-making the Army Reserve shooting program. That program—which had been indifferently handled ("something they worked at a couple of months a year") before Barry arrived—soon upset all the records in U.S. military marksmanship. And, under his direction, the shooting effort has cultivated nearly a generation of world class marksmen for United States international shooting teams.

BEFORE PEARL

ROTC started Berry on his long shooting career in the 30s. In a roundabout way, it started him on his long military career, both in uniform and as a civilian employee. But, in between his high school ROTC days and the Army, skiing was his passion. So much so that he came close to being "flung from the premises," he recalls, of the University of Nevada.

It seems that Joe, a member of the university's ski team in 1941, was spending too many hours sliding down the Rockies and the Sierras, and too few hours poring through the pages of his chemistry texts.

At this auspicious moment in Joe's academic endeavors, the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. He promptly enlisted, and soon found himself made—thanks to his ROTC-fostered ability to put his buddies through close order drill—an "instant squad leader."

He became a member of the 10th Mountain Division, an outfit whose mission was just right for infantrymen with skiing and shooting skills like Joe's. He was marked for OCS and earned his second lieutenant's bars in 1943.

Back with the 10th, Joe went to Italy in 1944 and into combat north of Pisa (of leaning tower fame), through the Appennines to the Austrian border. He served as a platoon leader and a company XO.

He returned to the States in 1945 and was released from active duty in 1946. But, as he was out-processing, a personnel clerk posed a question to Lt. Berry: would he agree to being listed as an Army Reservist? "Sure," said Joe, and the clerk checked a block on a form. Berry thought little of it; he was headed back to college and figured he'd seen the last of the Army.

During his remaining college years, and a year of law school, Berry never wore a uniform. But, when the Korean conflict came in the summer of 1950, Berry discovered what saying "yes" to the clerk meant.

"I was the first Reservist mobilized in the state of Nevada," he remembers. He was sent to Fort Lawton, Wash., where he took up an old love, shooting. There was a post tournament, Joe entered, and he became one of the top five marksmen in the Sixth U.S. Army.

OVERSEAS

However, the time for competitive shooting was brief. Berry was soon enroute to Korea, where, after enduring a teeth-chattering flight amid a cargo of refrigerated vegetables, he went into combat on his first day with the 32nd infantry, 7th Division. He spent 14 months in Asia, serving as a platoon leader, company XO and an assistant battalion operations officer.

When Joe returned to the U.S., he decided to stay in the service.

As the years passed, marksmanship took up an increasing portion of his time. Eventually, he became the officer-in-charge of the Army Rifle Team at the U.S. Army Marksmanship Unit at Fort Benning. He also shot for various Army teams, and was a member of the team that set a national record in 1957 beating—in the process—the Marines. In those days, beating the Marines at marksmanship was something akin to beating the New York Yankees at baseball. In 1957, Joe was also the U.S. Army Rifle Champion.

Joe ran the marksmanship program for the Continental Army Command (the equivalent of today's Forces Command). Then, in the Pentagon, he was the executive officer to the Army's Director of Civilian Marksmanship, before serving as the director in an acting capacity. It was his final job in uniform; he retired in 1967.

Berry returned to the Pentagon in 1968, at the request of the Chief, Army Reserve (then Maj. Gen. William Sutton), to take charge of the Army Reserve Marksmanship program.

There wasn't much over which to take charge.

In those times, a few Reservists would shoot against each other in the spring, and the winners' names would be furnished to the Continental Army Command. A select group would then be picked to participate in the Army annual National Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio. Perry is shooting's world series; the Reserve presence rarely amounted to much.

Then, Joe took over. He put the Army Reserve shooting program on a year-round basis. He arranged for Reserve marksmen to participate against Active Army shooters in the annual all-Army matches that preceded the Camp Perry gathering. Heretofore the all-Army competition was really an all-Active event.

And, he added a new theme.

"Once upon a time, I'd get calls from our shooters saying, 'Hey, we beat the National Guard today!' Not anymore. I told them: "Don't call me when you beat the Guard—call me when you beat everybody.' "

Soon after, the calls started coming in. They're still coming.

BACKING

Joe also expanded the program by obtaining official backing for Army Reserve shooters to take part in interservice and international competition. Since then, Army Reserve shooters—in both individual and team competition—have become the dominant factor in American military marksmanship, and on U.S. national teams in international competition.

The dramatic turnaround in the fortunes of Army Reserve marksmen are nowhere more evident than in the results of the interservice and international competitions in 1984.

In the interservice pistol championships conducted early in the year at Fort Benning, Army Reserve shooters took 20 of the 33 medals awarded. Their closest competition was provided by the Active Army, whose marksmen earned 12 medals. One

Air Force shooter took a medal, while the National Guard, Navy, and—yes, the Marine Corps—were shut out completely.

And, the Yankees didn't win the pennant that year either.

LOS ANGELES

Olympic results were just as dramatic. The Army Reserve was there in force. Berry headed the U.S. shooting team, and the team won six medals. Of the six winners, three were Reservists.

Capt. Ed Etzel, of Morgantown, W.Va., took a gold medal in the English Match competition. Spec 5 Ruby Fox, of Parker, Ariz., captured a silver medal in the Women's Sport Pistol event, and Capt. Wanda Jewell, of Redstone Arsenal, Ala., won a bronze in Women's Standard Rifle.

Joe's skills as manager—getting the people and the resources he needs—have assured that top-notch USAR marksmen regularly win berths on the U.S. national teams that compete in the four-year, four-meet cycle of international shooting events. He often *manages* those teams. Thanks in large measure to his on-going program of training USAR marksmen—all year long, and at locations across the country—Army Reservists are a regular fixture on squads competing at the Olympics, the Pan American Games, the Championship of the Americas and the World Championship.

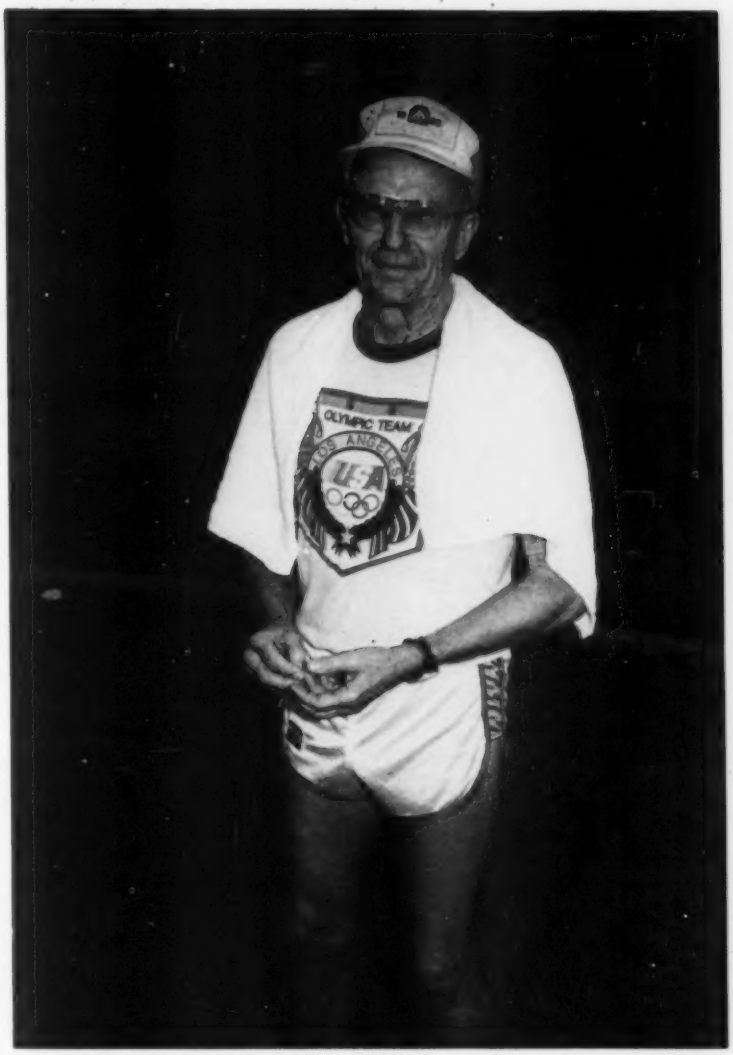
FIVE TEAMS

Today's Army Reserve shooting team is, in fact, five teams. Some 135 shooters, among the best in the world, train in shotgun, international pistol, conventional pistol, service rifle and international rifle events.

More than half of these people are members of Army Reserve units; the rest are members of the Individual Ready Reserve. Many of the unit members are utilized, back at their hometown training centers, as marksmanship instructors, and Joe is constantly encouraging USAR commanders to put them to that use.

Joe plans to retire in a year or so and, he claims, leave shooting behind. Where once skiing was his sport, running now is, and he regularly competes in 10 kilometer and marathon events. Not bad for a fellow won's been competing in one athletic event or another since before World War II.

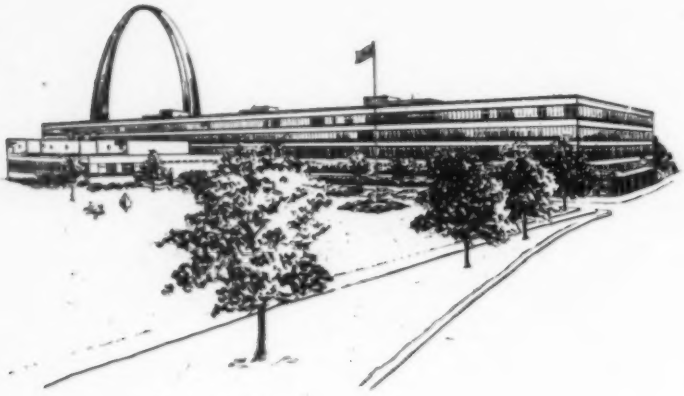
His dedication to running, as to skiing, the Army and shooting, is obvious. Posted in the offices of the Training Division, Office of the Chief, Army Reserve, is a grease-pencil chart that tracks the daily physical fitness achievements of the officers assigned. Joe's running mileage invariably tops all the other entries, including those of men barely half his age.



U.S. Army photo by Bob Pratt

Joe Berry finishes early morning run at the Pentagon. He's largely responsible for developing top-notch Army Reserve marksmanship teams.

Maj. Gen. William R. Berkman, the Chief, Army Reserve, said it all in an internal memo sent to the Army staff office right after the Olympics. In it, Berkman said: "The achievements in Olympic marksmanship, and the Army Reserve's role in those achievements, is largely due to Joe Berry's management of the shooting program." Want to be part of the Army Reserve shooting tradition? If you're a top-ranked competitive marksman—or think that you could be—call Joe Berry at AUTOVON 225-0877 (the commercial number is 202 695-0877) and ask about the Army Reserve shooting program.



ARPERCEN and RCPAC

What Do They Do?

9700 Page Boulevard in St. Louis

If you have the idea that there are *two* big organizations located at 9700 Page Boulevard in St. Louis, you're right. One is the Army Reserve Personnel Center (ARPERCEN); the other is the Reserve Components Personnel and Administration Center (RCPAC).

We've had plenty of inquiries about which outfit does what. So, we've put together a list. It's brief. But, the information should be useful.

ARPERCEN

- Personnel management of all USAR officers and Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) enlisted members
- Transfers among control groups, including the Retired Reserve
- Separations of Reservists
- Individual Mobilization Augmentee (IMA) program administration
- Operation of the Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) program for the USAR
- Army Reserve personnel policy implementation (including most 140-series publications)
- Mobilization training for the IRR
- Management and control of Special Acitive Duty for Training (SADT) tours to provide Army Reserve expertise to the Active Army

RCPAC

- Maintenance of Official Military Personnel Files for all USAR members
- Management of Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) students and graduates until completion of Officer Basic Courses
- Officer appointments into the Active Army and into the Reserve Forces
- All activities related to Retired Reserve benefits control and the Retiree Mobilization program
- Mandatory officer promotions and the Command Sergeants Major board

continued

Are You Still In the Army?

Chances are that you're *still* in the Army . . . if you enlisted in the service within the last six years, if you're not an Army Reserve unit member and if you receive the *Army Reserve Magazine* in the mail. No kidding. It's a part of the Army called the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR). To find out for sure, call the toll-free number below that corresponds to your Military Occupational Specialty (MOS).

- Infantry **1-800-325-1878**
- Special Forces **1-800-325-4750**
- Field Artillery **1-800-325-4730**
- Air Defense **1-800-325-4730**
- Armor **1-800-325-4731**
- Aviation/ Maintenance **1-800-325-4712**
- Engineer **1-800-325-4095**
- Communications/ Electronics **1-800-325-4755**
- MP/Mil. Intel. **1-800-325-4760**
- Health Services **1-800-325-4716**

Administrative/

- Personnel **1-800-325-4713**
- Logistics **1-800-325-4752**
- Transportation **1-800-325-4758**
- Sergeants Major **1-800-325-4754**

The number will put you in touch with a full-time (enlisted) career advisor. If you learn that you're assigned to the IRR, you can find out about worthwhile training opportunities.

Bonus Bucks!

Did you know that you can earn a healthy chunk of money for reenlisting in the Individual Ready Reserve? To find out more about how and when you're eligible (the initial IRR reenlistment bonus payment is $650) call one of the toll-free numbers you see here.

ARPERCEN

- Strength/specialty management for the IRR
- Liaison between ARPERCEN/ RCPAC and the U.S. Army Forces Command unit structure
- Quota control for USAR officer mandatory educational courses
- Management of U.S. Army Training and Doctrine (TRADOC) and non-Department of the Army (DA) school quotas for the IRR (planned for expansion in fiscal year 1985 to the entire Army Reserve)
- Participation points accounting
- Physical evaluations for the IRR
- Transfers of IRR members to Troop Program Units (TPUs)
- Management of USAR personnel programs (Military Assistant Liaison Officer, Limited Active Duty, Army Astronaut, Etc.)

RCPAC

- Management of unique programs (Missing Persons Act, Filipino Personnel World War II program, Nuclear Testing Personnel Review, etc.)
- Mobilization plans and operations
- Data systems support for ARPERCEN and RCPAC
- Finance and accounting officer support for ARPERCEN and RCPAC and IRR members not paid by on-site finance and accounting offices
- Liaison with Veterans Administration and General Services Administration (National Personnel Records Center)
- ARPERCEN/RCPAC administrative support
- Security clearances/verification for the IRR
- Performance evaluations for the USAR

Want To Be a Warrant Officer?

Interested in becoming an Army Reserve warrant officer? There are plenty of "shortage" MOS (Military Occupational Specialty) warrant officer positions to be filled . . . in both USAR units and the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR).

If you're an enlisted Army Reservist, interested *and* eligible—you're invited to apply for a warrant officer appointment. There are two major references to be used when you apply; AR 135-100 *(Appointment of Commissioned and Warrant Officers of the Army)*, and RCPAC Pamphlet 135-100 *(Information Pamphlet, The Direct Appointment Program for Procurement of Commissioned Officers United States Army Reserve)*.

WHERE TO APPLY

If you're an IRR member, you can obtain information and application packets *and apply to*:

Appointment Directorate
(DARC-AD)
U.S. Army Reserve Components
Personnel and Administration Center
9700 Page Blvd.
St. Louis, Mo. 63132
(314) 263-7583
AUTOVON (AV) 693-7583

If you're a unit member, you can obtain information and application packets from one of the following Continental U.S. Army offices. If you apply, your application goes *through* your unit commander *to* one of these offices:

Headquarters, First U.S. Army
AFKA-PR-RO CW4 Spann
Fort Meade, Md. 20755
(301) 677-2740
AV 923-2740

Headquarters, Second U.S. Army
AFKC-PRR-PM CW2 Hall
Fort Gillem, Ga. 30050
(404) 362-7531
(AV) 797-7531

Headquarters, Fifth U.S. Army
AFKB-PA-ROA Mr. Young
Fort Sam Houston, Texas 78234
(512) 221-3082/6362
(AV) 471-3082/6362

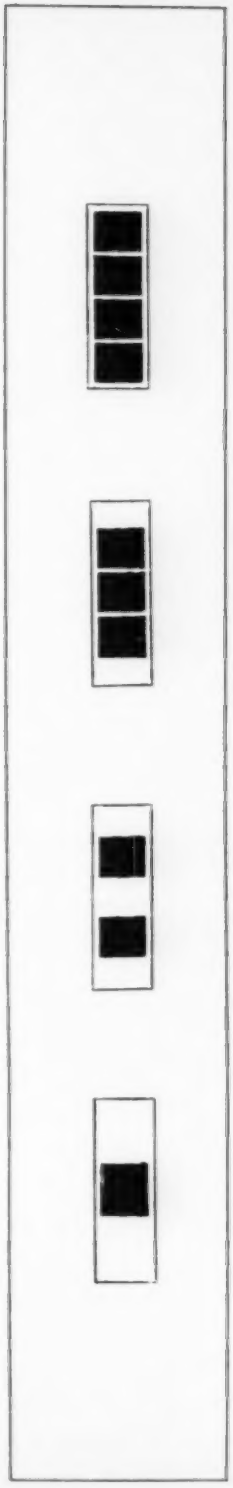
Headquarters, Sixth U.S. Army
AFKC-PR-RO Mr. Springs
Presidio of San Francisco, Calif. 94129
(AV) 585-4191

WARRANT OFFICER SPECIALTIES

The warrant officer MOSs that need filling are listed below. The three columns on the left describe the warrant officer specialites; the three on the right describe the related "feeder" enlisted MOSs. Yes, you should possess one of the "feeders."

MANAGEMENT GROUP	MANAGEMENT GROUP CODE	MOS	ENLISTED MOS TITLE	FEEDER CMF	CMF FEEDER
Admin & Graphics	AG	021A	Club Manager	71 94	Administration Food Service
	AG	031A	Bandmaster	97	Band
	AG	711A	Pers/Admin Tech	71	Administration
Communications Electronic	C-E	201A	Met Tech	13 96	Field Artillery Mil. Intell.
	C-E	211A	Tgt Acq Radar Tech	13 96	Field Artillery Mil. Intell.
	C-E	286A	Commo-Elec Equip Rep Tech	28 29 31	Av Commo-Elec Sys Maint Commo-Elec Maint Commo-Elec Operations
	C-E	287A	Data Proc Sys Rep Tech	74	Auto Data Processing
	C-E	290A	Telecom Tech	31	Commo-Elec Operations
Criminal Investigation & Intell.	II	180A	Sp Op Tech	18	Special Operations

MANAGEMENT GROUP	MANAGEMENT GROUP CODE	MOS	ENLISTED MOS TITLE	FEEDER CMF	CMF FEEDER
	II	951A	Criminal Investigator	95	Law Enforcement
	II	962A	Imagery Interp Tech	96	Mil. Intell.
	II	964A	Order of Battle Tech	96	Mil. Intell.
	II	971A	Counterintelligence Tech	96	Mil. Intell.
	II	972A	Area Intell Tech	96	Mil. Intell.
	II	973A	Interrogation Tech	96	Mil. Intell.
	II	982A	Traffic Analysis Tech	98	EW Cpt. Opr
	II	983A	Eman Analysis Tech	98	EW Cpt. Opr.
	II	984A	Morse Intcp Tech	98	EW Cpt. Opr.
	II	988A	Voice Intcp Tech	98	EW Cpt. Opr.
Judge Advocate General Corps	JAGC	713A	Legal Administrator	71	Administration
Medical Service Corps	MS	202A	Bio-Med Equip Rep Tech	91	Medical
Mechanical Maintenance & Marine Operations	MM	421A	Arms Rep Tech	63 67	Mechanical Maintenance Aircraft Maintenance
	MM	441A	Rep Shop Tech	63	Mechanical Maintenance
	MM	510A	Marine Engr Off.	—	Mechanical Maintenance
	MM	630A	Wheel Veh Maint Tech	63	Mechanical Maintenance
Supply & Services	SV	041A	Food Service Tech	94	Food Service
	SV	401A	Airdrop Eqp Tech	76	Supply
	SV	761A	Gen Supply Tech	76 92	Supply Petroleum
	SV	762A	Spt Supply Tech	76 92	Supply Petroleum
Weapons & Utilities Maintenance	WU	310A	Util Op & Maint Tech	51	Gen Engineer
	WU	411A	Ammo Tech	55	Ammunition
	WU	621A	Engr Equip Rep Tech	63	Mechanical Maintenance
	WU	811A	Photocomp Tech	81	Topographic Engineer
	WU	821A	Survey Tech	13 81	Field Arty Topog. Eng.
	WU	833A	Repro Tech	81	Topog. Eng.
	WU	841A	Terrain Analysis Tech	81	Topog. Eng.



SAMPLE

Mobilization order for an Individual Ready Reservist

[illegible]
8705 PAGE BLVD.
ST. LOUIS, MO. 63132 09AM

Western Union Mailgram

1-173901U283020 10/09/84 ICS HC21225 CBLS
00033 MLTN VA 10/09/84

DARC-MOBILIZATION
Your Name
1234 Generic Street
Anytown, Transylvania

YOU ARE ORDERED TO ACTIVE DUTY IN THE GRADE OR RANK SHOWN BELOW FOR THE PERIOD INDICATED IN ACTIVE DUTY COMMITMENT BELOW. YOU ARE RELIEVED FROM YOUR PRESENT RESERVE COMPONENT ASSIGNMENT OR RETIRED STATUS. YOU WILL PROCEED FROM YOUR CURRENT LOCATION IN SUFFICIENT TIME TO REPORT ON THE DATE SPECIFIED BELOW.

ASSIGNED TO: BLDG 1310 UIC: 7UT20
FT KNOX
FORT KNOX KY 40121

REPORT TO: BLDG 1310
FT KNOX
FORT KNOX KY 40121

ORDER NUMBER: M-10-000045 ORDER DATE: 04 OCT 84
ACTIVE DUTY COMMITMENT: GREY THUNDER 85

REPORTING DATE: 13 OCT 84 FOR ARMY USE:
PURPOSE: MOBILIZATION COMP: RETIRED
AUTH: 10USC 672-675, 677, 688 MOS/SSI: 42A
FORMAT: 19b RES/RET GRADE: COL
ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS: SEE ATTACHED MOC: 1AO

THIS ORDER SUPERSEDES ANY PREVIOUSLY ISSUED ORDER EFFECTIVE ON YOUR REPORTING DATE CONTAINED HEREIN.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY.

****
* TAG: RCPAC *
* OFFICIAL *
****

SAMPLE

Military Emergency Travel Warrant

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
MILITARY EMERGENCY TRAVEL WARRANT
ATTN: USAPAC; ATTN: FINCH; INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46249

INFORMATION FOR CARRIER AGENTS: CERTIFIED AS ESSENTIAL TRAVEL. UPON PRESENTATION OF THE MOBILIZATION MAILGRAM ORDER, WITH MILITARY EMERGENCY TRAVEL WARRANT ATTACHED, AND UPON VERIFICATION OF TRAVELER'S IDENTITY, THIS WARRANT AUTHORIZES YOU TO ISSUE A BUS, TRAIN OR AIRPLANE COACH TICKET TO THE PERSON NAMED BELOW FROM YOUR LOCATION TO OR TOWARD THE DESIGNATED DESTINATION. THROUGH TICKETING IS REQUESTED WHENEVER POSSIBLE. DO NOT HONOR EXPIRED WARRANTS OR THOSE SHOWING ERASURES OR ALTERATIONS. WARRANTS EXPIRE 30 DAYS FROM DATE OF ISSUE. PLEASE COMPLETE APPROPRIATE SECTION BELOW AND RETAIN FIRST OR SECOND CARRIER RECEIPT.

TRAVELER: A000001
FROM: ----------
DESTINATION: FT BENNING GA 31905

FIRST CARRIER: NAME: ---------- TICKET VALUE: ----------
FROM CITY: ---------- TO: ---------- TICKET NO: ----------

SECOND CARRIER: NAME: ---------- TICKET VALUE: ----------
FROM CITY: ---------- TO: ---------- TICKET NO: ----------

DD FORM

TRAVELER MUST RETAIN THIS SECTION FOR FILING WITH TRAVEL VOUCHER

********** SECOND CARRIER AGENT DETACH HERE **********

MILITARY EMERGENCY TRAVEL WARRANT
CARRIER SUPPORTING DOCUMENT FOR TICKETING AND BILLING

SECOND CARRIER AGENT: FOLLOW ABOVE DIRECTIONS AND RETAIN THIS SECTION
TRAVELER: A000001
CARRIER: ---------- TICKET NO. & DATE OF ISSUE: ----------
TRAVEL FROM: ---------- TO: ---------- TICKET VALUE: ----------
BILL CHARGES TO: USAPAC; ATTN: FINCH; INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46249
FISCAL DATA: 1A04
SIGNATURE OF TRAVELER: ---------- DD FORM

********** FIRST CARRIER AGENT DETACH HERE **********

MILITARY EMERGENCY TRAVEL WARRANT
CARRIER SUPPORTING DOCUMENT FOR TICKETING AND BILLING

FIRST CARRIER AGENT: FOLLOW ABOVE DIRECTIONS AND RETAIN THIS SECTION
TRAVELER: A000001
CARRIER: ---------- TICKET NO. & DATE OF ISSUE: ----------
TRAVEL FROM: ---------- TO: ---------- TICKET VALUE: ----------
BILL CHARGES TO: USAPAC; ATTN: FINCH; INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46249
FISCAL DATA: 1A04
SIGNATURE OF TRAVELER: ---------- DD FORM

For Individual Ready Reservists

What Would Happen If You Were Mobilized?

Numerous requests have been made in the last year for a "repeat" of the following article; if you're a member of the Individual Ready Reserve keep this issue handy.

* * *

Mobilization is something no one hopes will happen.

However, if it did people would need information. That's the reason for the run-down on mobilization orders and Military Emergency Travel Warrants (METWs) you see here.

If you're an Individual Ready (non-unit) Reservist—**read on**.

ORDERS AND TRAVEL

What would happen if "the balloon" went up? Who would tell you that you were mobilized? What would you *see*?

The folks at the Reserve Components Personnel and Administration Center (RCPAC) in St. Louis would provide you with a mobilization order via Western Union Mailgram (there's an example shown with this article). They'd also provide you with an METW (also shown here). The order would tell you where and when to report; the METW would provide you with commerical transportation to your mobilization station *at government expense*. All you'd have to do is present the METW to a ticket agent and show that individual your order and a form of personnel identification.

The METW would allow you to switch the kind, or "mode" of transportation needed to get you to your destination. For example, you could discover that it would take bus *and* rail travel to reach your mobilization station. The METW is made so that the ticket agents at the bus and train stations could detach and fill in the appropriate sections (first carrier, second carrier). The parts of the METW used by the agents would then be forwarded to the government for reimbursement.

FACTS

When you received your mobilization order and took your first, long breath, your mind would probably start bubbling with questions.

"What do I take? Should I bring money? What about my family? Can I drive to where I'm supposed to go? What about my household goods?"

Let's talk about the paperwork first. You'd report with your mobilization order, of course. You'd also bring some form(s) of identification (with your picture, if possible; it's realized that not everyone would have a military ID).

You'd also want to show up with:

- your immunization record
- proof of marriage (certificate)
- statement of physicians for children over 21 who are incapable of self support
- your children's birth certificates
- court orders governing legal custody (or guardianship), illegitimate children or child support
- recent 1" by 1½" photos for dependent ID cards—signatures of your dependents on the cards could be obtained by mail after you reported for duty

Photocopies of any of these documents would be acceptable. You'de want to make sure that a photocopy of your mobilization order remained with your dependents. The order would be the only document *they* could use to reach *you*.

YOUR FAMILY

No, your dependents would *not* be authorized to travel with you. You would *not* be allowed to ship your household good to your mobilization station.

WHAT TO BRING

You would bring all your serviceable uniforms plus a few changes of underwear and toilet articles. You could *not* bring your car. The only Army Reservists who could drive would be Individual Mobilization Augmentees and Retired Reservists.

PHYSICAL AND HARDSHIP PROBLEMS

You could be delayed or exempted only under conditions of extreme hardship or physical inability. The determination would be made *after* you reported as ordered. In the event that you were physically incapacitated to the extent that made reporting impossible, you would have to provide the mobilization station commander with the medical documentation supporting your situation.

You'd get an advance partial payment soon after your arrival at your mobilization station. However, it would be wise to report with enough cash to cover expenses for several days.

Report Card: Are Reserve Forces Ready?

by Willis J. Haas, Jr.

There was a significant improvement in the overall capabilities of Department of Defense Reserve Component units in fiscal year 1983. So says the Reserve Forces Policy Board in a recent readiness assessment report to the Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger. The improvement was principally the result of increasing numbers of trained unit members and the receipt of substantial amounts of modern equipment during that year.

At the same time, two major limitations to Reserve Component readiness generally remained unchanged from 1981 to 1983. These were equipment on hand and the lack of individual skill qualification among personnel.

WHAT THEY ARE AND WHAT THEY DO

The Reserve Forces Policy Board consists of 21 individuals representing the nation's civilian leadership; the Active Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force and Coast Guard; and Reserve Component members of each of the services. The Board was first established in 1949 by then Secretary of Defense James Forrestal in accordance with an executive order of President Harry Truman, as "the principal policy adviser to the Secretary of Defense on matters relating to the Reserve Components."

The Board's existence was written into law in 1952. Since its inception, the Board has rendered an annual report on the Reserve programs of the Department of Defense which the Secretary of Defense transmits to the President and the Congress. Fiscal year 1983 marks the seventh year that the Board has also prepared an annual readiness assessment of the Reserve Components.

In its executive summary, the Board lists three purposes for its *Fiscal 1983 Readiness Assessment*. First, to present the Board's evaluation of the readiness condition of the Reserve Components in FY 83; second, to note significant progress or shortfalls in readiness since previous Board assessments; and, third, to make recommendations for improving Reserve Component readiness.

The report notes that, "Because of its statutory responsibility, the Board concentrates on problems and accomplishments of the Reserve Components. The Board recognizes, however, that many problems discussed . . . are also prevelant in the Active Components and that the needs of the Total Force—Active and Reserve—must be served by the same limited resources. The Board, therefore, seeks to approach all of its work from a Total Force perspective."

In compiling the data for such a comprehensive assessment, the Board complained that the various services use such diverse readiness standards as to make a valid comparison or compilation extremely difficult. The Board strongly recommended to the Secretary of Defense that all services be required to utilize the same readiness measurement standards and that all units be required to submit such information regularly, which is now not the case.

It was noted in the report that nearly half of all Department of Defense (DOD) Reserve Component units are rated combat ready (C-3 or better), but that this percentage (49%) is down from the 1982 level of 55 percent; the decline is largely due to the temporary effects of modernization.

Service plans to reduce funds for recruiting, retention and bonuses, "simply because there have been increases in end strength," was hit especially hard by the Board, which noted that, "as more missions are assigned to the Selected Reserve, strength requirements will increase, and, thus, these manpower-related resources are even more urgently needed."

The Board added in its report that, in spite of recent successes in recruiting and retention, "much remains to be done to close the gap between wartime strength requirements and trained unit strength."

The report also notes that the Board has, in the past, expressed its concern over the inadequacy of the "pre-trained manpower pool" for any future mobilization. While noting that current DOD projections for growth of the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) and the Inactive National Guard (ING) are far more optimistic that in FY 82 (a projected eight-year growth of 34 percent), the Board "believes these projections of IRR/ING strength are overly optimistic and unattainable in light of continued manning level constraints."

EQUIPMENT READINESS, THE MOST SERIOUS PROBLEM

According to the report, "equipment continues to be the most serious and limiting factor affecting force readiness of the Reserve Components." In addition to shortages, "The Board continues to express its concern with the practice of some services to count as 'on-hand' non-deployable items of equipment or substitute items which have been issued in lieu of normal line items of equipment. The Board believes this practice conceals the magnitude of equipment shortfalls facing the nation in both our Active and Reserve Components and does not allow these shortfalls to be properly addressed by the decision-makers during the resource allocation process."

At the same time, it was noted by the Board that the Army's logistical systems and severe shortages in the Guard and Reserve have drawn strong criticism in previous reports. However, "The Board is now pleased to acknowledge significant progress by the Army staff in planning for equipping the Army National Guard and the Army Reserve."

The Board noted that, despite the difficulty of a precise measurement of training readiness, "The general level of training in the Reserve Components has improved significantly over recent years. The training readiness of many Reserve Component units is as good as, and, in some cases, better than, Active Component units." The Board also made a strong plea for additional funding for simulators and electronic training aids for the Reserve Components.

The Board expressed its deep concern over the inability of the Reserve Components to support wartime medical needs of the services. Stating that it agrees with the statement that "inadquate combat casualty care capability is a war stopper," the Board recommends that the highest priority be placed on reducing shortages in both medical personnel and equipment, as well as identifying professional medical personnel of all specialties who could be drafted in the event of mobilization.

MORE BUCKS BUT A SMALLER SLICE OF THE PIE

The Board expressed its concern over the fact that although the percentage of defense appropriations which support the Guard and Reserve increased from 3.4 percent in FY 82 to four percent in FY 83, "an important improvement," this still reflects a decrease in the Reserve Components' share of the Defense budget—from 5.6 percent in FY 75 to a (projected) four percent in FY 89.

All About The Army Reserve

Last issue, Army Reserve Magazine took a look at what the nation's other six National Guard and Reserve forces do, and how they are organized. This time, we offer a more detailed look at what the Army Reserve is all about.

by Maj. Art House

There are almost three quarters of a million of us in the Army Reserve.

Some of us are unit members, some of us soldiers on our own, some of us look back on long years of duty now complete.

Most of us have two careers, but some of us serve on active duty full-time, while some of us work for our units full-time—as civilians.

Some of us train for pay, some just for retirement points and some of us stopped training long ago.

Some of us are in our 90s, and remember well how it was to wallow in the trenches along the Western Front, in France, 1918. Others, well into our 70s, remember years of unpaid drills during depression days, wondering which year—maybe this one—that we'd be selected for two weeks of field training.

There are still a few of us around in uniform—and many now retired—who remember how it was to struggle on steaming Pacific islands in 1944, or dodge Panzers in the hedgerows of Normandy that year.

There are many of us around who drilled in the early post-war years—again unpaid—in drafty fire halls and post office basements. And, many of the more senior of us still in uniform were among the more than 200,000 Army Reserve members who soon found out that being a Reservist meant going when the nation said "go"—this time, to the land of frozen mountaintops and human waves, Korea.

Then there came big troubles in Berlin and Cuba; some of us were on active duty in those close-to-doomsday times of night alerts, of 20-hour days. Others of us were mobilized—called again away from families and careers—as members of Reserve units ordered to help forstall the wars that never came.

And, then, Vietnam. All of us—those who served there and those who didn't, those oldest members long retired and those youngest members then not born—reflect its long ordeal. By its heroes and by its horrors, in what happened there, in what happened here, Vietnam has shaped us as citizens, has molded us as soldiers.

NOWDAYS

Today, we soldier at nearly every job that our Active Army friends undertake. Like them, we are tankers and truckers, cannoneers and clerks, mortar crewmen and mess cooks, aviators and ammo humpers, surveyors and surgeons.

And, we soldier at other jobs that are—or nearly are—Army Reserve responsibilities alone. In these special tasks, we are civil affairs specialists, railroad conductors, training division drill sergeants and strategic intelligence research analysts.

We—as Army Reservists—provide most of the Army's psychological operations forces, petroleum supply companies, hospitals, services and supply capabilities, pathfinders, and conventional ammo companies. We ante up more than a third of the Army's combat support aviation companies, and nearly a quarter of its combat engineer battalions, maintenance companies and special forces groups.

The Army couldn't fight a major war without us.

WHO'S WHO, LEGALLY

Army Reservists serve in three major categories: The Ready Reserve, the Standby Reserve and the Retired Reserve. We'll take a look at each one.

About half a million of us are Ready Reservists, and as the name implies, the Ready Reserve is where most of the action is, including most of the resources, most of the training, most of the attention from the national leadership. With good reason: the Ready Reserve includes those members who are ripest for recall to active duty in troubled times. The Ready Reserve can be mobilized by either Congress or the President, depending on the severity and length of the emergency. The USAR part of the Ready Reserve includes:

- About 250,000 members of Army Reserve units (officially, members of Troop Program Units or "TPU"). Across the nation—and in a few places overseas—the Army Reserve fields more than 3,000 units. Members generally take 48 four-hour training sessions each year ("drills," officially called "unit training assemblies") plus two weeks of Annual Training ("AT") each year.
- About 280,000 members of the Individual Ready Reserve ("IRR," sometimes called unofficially the "controp group"), most of whom are former active duty soldiers who have not completed their military obligations or fulfilled their service contracts. IRR members can be ordered to training, but most active IRR members participate because they volunteer.
- About 10,000 Individual Mobilization Augmentees ("IMAs"—the old Mobilization Designees or "Mob Des") who train individually in peacetime with active duty commands to which they would report in wartime. Most IMAs now train for two weeks each year—for pay—and handle additional duties for their commands during the year—for retirement points only.
- About 10,000 members serving on long tours of active duty as Active Guard/Reserve personnel ("AGR" members) in the Full-Time Support Program. AGRs help provide full-time staffs for Army Reserve units, and pull support and training duties at commands and agencies with Reserve missions.

The next category of the Army Reserve is the Standby Reserve. There are about 300 of us in the Standby Reserve, a small group whose members may be mobilized by Congress. Most Standby Reservists are key officials—in government or private business—who would be called to active duty when no one else with their military skills would be readily available.

There's one last category, the Retired Reserve, and more than 170,000 of us are members. About half are over 60 years of age, drawing retired pay; the others have either completed twenty years or more of service—but have not turned 60 yet—or are members who will not qualify for retired

continued

Members of the 756th Engineer Company (Fort Devens, Mass.) launch a pontoon bridge during Annual Training at Fort Drum, N.Y. A substantial portion of the Army's combat engineer capability is found in the Army Reserve.

Photo by Richard Lee

pay when they do turn 60. Retired Reservists can be recalled to active duty in times of war or national emergency. Many retired members actually have mobilization orders in hand, some because they are newly retired, some because they've volunteered for prompt call-up in an emergency.

THE UNITS AND COMMANDS

Army Reserve units range in size from squad-like detachments to multi-thousand member brigades and groups. There are more than 3,000 units in all, headquartered at more than a thousand Army Reserve centers and other facilities. Most Army Reserve units are stationed in the United States, but others are home in Puerto Rico, Guam, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany. The chain of Army Reserve units works like this: Each unit reports to an Army Reserve Command ("ARCOM") or to any Army Reserve General Officer Command ("GOCOM"). Though ARCOMs and GOCOMs are relatively young organizations, many continue the traditions of historic Army units; all ARCOMs and many GOCOMs, carry the lineage and insignia of former Active Army combat divisions and brigades. Both ARCOMs and GOCOMs are commanded by Army Reserve Generals.

There are a couple of differences between the two types of commands. ARCOMs are geographic. They command those Army Reserve units in their assigned territory that have individual, unit-level mobilization missions. When mobilized, an ARCOM's units report to other headquarters. Not so with the subordinates of a GOCOM. A typical GOCOM mobilizes as a command and goes to war as a command, though some GOCOMs will shed some of their peacetime subordinates. GOCOMs are functional commands, and are not necessarily restricted to a specific part of the country; they can have subordinate units anywhere.

A TYPICAL ARCOM

Because ARCOMs contain lots of separate units, an ARCOM's list of subordinates is a mixed bag. Take, for instance, the 88th ARCOM, headquartered at Fort Snelling, in St. Paul, Minn.

The 88th members some 6,800 members, who belong to some 75 subordinate units in Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin.

Included on the 88th's roster is the 205th Infantry Brigade (Separate) which commands three infantry battalions, a field artillery battalion, a support battalion, an armored calvary troop, an engineer company, a military intelligence detachment, and two chemical detachments. The 205th has a cold climate combat mission; "summer camp" for the brigade is sometimes spent on snowshoes.

The 88th's other subordinate units reflect a wide variety of Army missions and skills. On the roster are psychological operations units, judge advocate detachments, a transportation company, an MP detachment, a public affairs detachment, military intelligence outfits, a band, a personnel service company, three schools and an Army security company.

Another major subordinate of the 88th is the 5501st U.S. Army Hospital. The 1,345-member unit's mission is to provide a hospital ready to care for 1,000 patients. In addition to the 5501st's own staff of physicians, nurses, administrators and medics, the hospital commands—in peacetime—a variety of other medical units including two smaller hospitals, and units that provide ambulance services, a dispensary, blood distribution, facial surgery, psychological care, and veterinary services.

An ARCOM commander's job is a rough one, in some ways rougher—arguably—than that of his full-time counterpart, an Active Army division commander. Take, for instance, the command problems in a mechanized infantry division. Though the division has a variety of small, specialized units, it is made up—mostly—of a few types of combat outfits. So, the division commander can spend much of his time toughening the battle skills of these fighting forces.

The ARCOM commander, on the other hand, has all kinds of units; each needs different skills, different training and different equipment to be combat ready. And, the ARCOM commander has another, equally demanding, full-time responsibility not shared by the Active Army Division commander: a civilian career.

There are 19 Army Reserve Commands located nationwide.

Though the Army Reserve is "heavy" in combat support and combat service support outfits, there are some combat units—they would play a vital role in wartime. Here members of the 479th Field Artillery Brigade (Pittsburgh) pummel targets during Annual Training. Photo by Carol Morton, Pittsburgh Press

THE GOCOMS

Now let's take a look at a typical GOCOM, the 85th Division (Training), from Chicago. It has about 2,600 members and twenty subordinate units in Illinois and Missouri, and it has a critical mission: to train new soldiers after a major call-up.

The 85th is one of 12 Army Reserve training divisions; after a big mobilization,

these divisions—and a few separate USAR training brigades— will augment the Army's existing training centers, as well as establish six new ones. It is an awesome responsibility, one shared by no other forces in the Army, Guard or Active.

ARCOMs and most GOCOMs report to one of five Continental U.S. Army (CONUSA) headquarters. These numbered armies, their headquarters and their command areas are as follows: First United States Army (Fort Meade, Md.) commands the northeastern states; Second United States Army (Fort Gillan, Ga.) commonds the southeastern states; the new Fourth United Sates army (Fort Sheridan, Ill.) is assuming full command responsibility for the upper Midwest; Fifth United States Army (Fort Sam Houston, Texas) commands much of the lower Midwest and southwest; Sixth United States Army (Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.) commands the western states.

The Armies—though they command Army Reserve units within their boundaries—are Active Army headquarters, commanded by Active Army lieutenant generals. Their staff includes both active duty folks and Reserve Component officers and enlisted soldiers serving on active duty; each also includes one deputy commanding general—of two-star rank—from the Army Reserve or the Army National Guard.

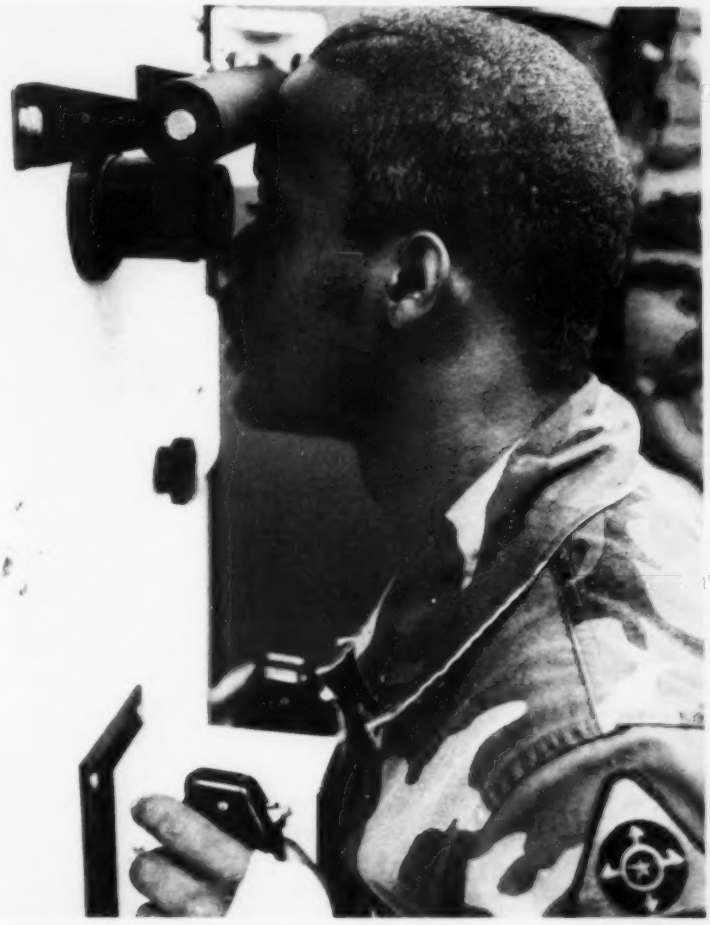
The Armies do not command National Guard units within their areas—in peacetime, each state governor commands that state's Guard—but, they're responsible to see that National Guard units are organized, trained and equipped according to Army standards.

In turn, the armies report to the U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM), which is located at Fort McPherson, Ga. Commanded by an Active Army full general—who wears four stars—FORSCOM commands all the stateside fighting units of the Army and those units' assigned combat support and combat service support units, as well as the units of the Army Reserve. (There are a few Army Reserve units overseas; these report to the major U.S. Army command that has responsibility for their part of the world.)

FORSCOM—in turn—reports to the Department of the Army.

PEACETIME/WARTIME

The chain of command we've just shown (Reserve init-ARCOM-COMUSA-FORSCOM-DA, for instance) are *peacetime* command relationships. When the balloon goes up, some things change.



An Individual Ready Reservist bones up on tank gunnery using a sophisticated training aid at Fort Knox, Ky. There are roughly 280,000 IRR members, and they are the only immediate source of training individual soldiers who would fill holes in unit ranks in an emergency.

When Army Reserve units are called up in an emergency some will cut their command ties with their peacetime superiors, and report to whatever command their mobilization mission calls for.

And, that—until recent years—created a problem.

Units counted on their peacetime chains of command for supervision and support, but had only the vaguest idea of their wartime chains. They knew little about the units with whom they would be fighting, from whom they would draw support and to whom they would extend support in wartime.

So, the Army created CAPSTONE. CAPSTONE is a program which links units of all Army components, Active, Guard and Reserve, into likely wartime command chains.

But, short of mobilization, these CAPSTONE links are mainly for training, information-swapping, planning and deployment purposes. A CAPSTONE link isn't a chain of command.

And, CAPSTONE links are an increasingly important factor in determining where and when a unit will take its Annual Training. Where possible, units are being

continued

Put simply, the Army couldn't fight a major war without the Army Reserve.

scheduled to train with their CAPSTONE partners, Active, Guard or Reserve.

Some Active Army units have discovered that in wartime their next higher headquarters might be what's now an Army Reserve command. So, CAPSTONE, perhaps more than any other training program before it, is showing folks how important the Army Guard and Reserve are in the Total Army's scheme of things.

THE "OTHER" ARMY RESERVE

When people think about the Army Reserve, most think about the brigades, battalions, the companies and detachments. But, of the roughly 500,000 members of the Ready Reserve portion of the Army Reserve, about half are not unit members.

Most of these solitary Reservists are members of the Individual Ready Reserve, and though not all of them don their uniforms regularly, they have a very important role in national defense.

If the Army needed to expand rapidly—in a partial or full mobilization, for instance—it could call on the units of the Army National Guard and Army Reserve. And, it could get them on very short notice.

That's all well and good for units. But, not all units are up to strength. And, if there's combat involved—anywhere in the world—the Army would need to fill these units to make them ready for deployment. Fast.

That's what the Individual Ready Reserve is all about. Aside from a small group of inactive National Guard members, the IRR is the Army's only immediate source of trained individual soldiers who can fill holes in unit ranks.

IRR members can be called to fill vacancies elsewhere in the Army, not just the Army Reserve. Witness the most recent large call-up of Reservists—the Berlin crisis of 1961-62. During those tense days, nearly 39,000 individual USAR members were summoned to active duty. But, of these, more than 23,000 didn't report to mobilized USAR units. Instead, they joined mobilized Army National Guard units. Under these rules, they could have been sent—and can be today—to Active Army units, too.

If it came to war the Army would depend on the soldiers and officers of the IRR to fill most of the vacancies in its ranks, until new members could be brought on active duty, trained and sent to the field. A major concern is that the IRR is small, about 200,000 soldiers short of what the Army thinks it might need.

Few members of the IRR train regularly, but the Army is always looking to interest more IRR people to do so. Last year the Army Reserve Personnel Center—which commands the IRR—teamed up with a number of Army Reserve units to provide two weeks of refresher infantry training to a group of more than 100 IRR volunteers, and this year the program has been expanded to other combat skill areas.

ARPERCEN also offers IRR members two weeks of counterpart training with Active Army units.

Every member of the IRR has a full-time personnel manager at ARPERCEN who can be reached—on a toll-free phone—to explain the rules of IRR membership and help arrange Active Duty for Training.

TOMORROW

The Army Reserve is growing. Numbers of people in Army Reserve units have increased steadily since 1978, and the Army is counting on the growth to continue.

That's because there will be more Army Reserve units in the future.

In 1985 45 new units are scheduled to be activated, with just eight being inactivated. In 1986 plans call for 72 new units, with none being closed down. In 1987 the planners see 31 new units and three inactivations. In 1988 another 31 activations are on the slate, with four units scheduled to shut down.

New units and missions reflect the fact that the Army Reserve is a bargain. While the Army Reserve contributes major portions of many critical Army capabilities, it eats only a bit more than three percent of the Army's budget.

So, we'll be growing.

But, recruiting the people we need to keep that strength growing is going to be tough. The percentage of Americans in the 17-20 age group—the youngsters ripe for first-time enlistment—is dropping, and the head counters say that it won't increase until the late 1990s.

The Army is going to have to work hard to fill all of its components—Active, Guard and Reserve—and work hard to *keep* people in uniform as well.

Keeping up strength, keeping ready, will be as much a challenge in the years to come as they have ever been. All Army Reservists, from age 17 to 90, have a role to play.

One Weekend, One Center

A Photo Essay

Photos by Richard Lee

RIGHT: Early morning formation and inspection.

The Ernie Pyle U.S. Army Reserve Center, Fort Totten, N.Y.

ABOVE: Staff Sgt. Ralph O'Carroll of Rego Park, N.Y. dons an NBC suit during a class on nuclear/biological/chemical warfare. O'Carroll is assigned to the 364th Support Group.

LEFT: Spec. 4 Larry Dudley, of Brooklyn, N.Y., a member of the 237th Maintenance Company, operates an automatic dough kneader.

BELOW: Pfc. Maryann Santos of the Bronx, assigned to the 695th Maintenance Battalion, performs preventive maintenance on a truck.

ABOVE: Members of the 361st Public Affairs Detachment (PAD) broadcast from the 340th PAD's command information radio studio. From left to right are: Staff Sgt. Selwyn O'Brady, Staten Island; Master Sgt. James McAvey, Yorktown Heights; and Staff Sgt. Enid Ramos of Corona (all New York hometowns).

Maintenance specialists end a busy day.

Staff Sgt. Anthone White marches receptees into Fort Bragg's clothing issue point. In wartime White and the rest of the 2053rd Reception Station's members would have to process large numbers of young people in a very short time.

Photos by Jason Brady

Reserve Unit Tackles Wartime Work

by Capt. Bob Pratt

In an undistinguished white barrack on the edge of Fort Bragg, N.C., personnel records specialists quietly prepare to greet platoons of nervous, young faces.

Just outside, in the pre-dawn fog, the Army's newest soldiers stand silently in formation, ready to step indoors and begin a whirlwind two-day inprocessing schedule. Beside them looms a jaw-jut drill sergeant, the essence of discipline.

The stage is set for another day of reception station operation. Things seem normal.

But, they're not.

The drill sergeant, records specialists and others—those who man the reception station—have never *run* a reception station. These troops are Reservists, assigned to the 2053rd USAR Reception Station in Baltimore, Md. The only "experience" the 2053rd's members received before 1984 involved peeking over the shoulders of Active Army reception station soldiers each year during Annual Training.

All that changed this last October at Fort Bragg. In an exercise dubbed "Operation Baltimore Express," the 2053rd was challenged to handle over 600 Active Army volunteers in a few hectic days. After inprocessing the 600-plus were flown to Fort Benning, Ga., for basic training. The 2053rd was given a substantial workload; this was a test of the 2053rd's ability to do its wartime job.

A LONG TIME WITHOUT PRACTICE

No Army Reserve reception station has been mobilized since the 1961 Berlin crisis. This fact is part of the Army's concern about the ability to expand inprocessing during a military emergency.

In a full-blown mobilization Army Reserve reception stations would have the heavy responsibility of serving as gateways to an expanding training base—in other words, an expanding Army. If the gateways developed bottlenecks, training growing numbers of new soldiers could be jeopardized.

THE JOB

The 2053rd's tasks ranged from teaching the new troops—called "receptees"—the Army way to make a bed to dispensing partial pay to assembling personnel, finance and medical records. These are not glamorous undertakings; however, they involve thousands of little steps. Steps that have to be taken correctly before soliders can start basic. Steps that have to be practiced.

"We know that if certain personnel forms aren't filled out correctly," said Spec. 4 Agnes Moran, a records specialist, "a solider or his dependents won't get (deserved) benefits if something happens later

Staff Sgt. Edward Burman instructs a receptee on the finer points of keeping a platoon of receptees (off the picture to the left) in step. The treatment of receptees is quite proper; sterner stuff is more likely during basic training.

ABOVE: A receptee loses his locks at a Fort Bragg harber shop. To the left is the 2053rd's watchful Sgt. Elsezy Aaron.

RIGHT: Spec. 5 Jeffrey Mackum guides Active Army receptee David Brown through the Infantryman's Handbook while Brown awaits a long day of in-processing. Brown will use the information in the publication during basic training at Fort Benning, Ga.—just a day away.

Spec. 5 Paula Nickerson, a personnel records specialist with the 2053rd, starts Pfc. Alan Saunders' paperwork. If there's one place where precision work must be done at a reception station, it's where records are "born."

on. We're reminded of when *we* first entered the service. It's interesting seeing all those anxious faces. It makes us think."

Moran talked about the speed with which operations was established. "I'm impressed how quickly we set up. Oh, it seemed a bit shaky at first, what with the little things. We put our hands on typewriter ribbons only an hour and a half before the first receptees arrived. But, after a while, we were in step."

Moran was one member of an advance party from Baltimore that helped get the receptees' barracks and other buildings ready for action. A good deal of work—painting and cleaning included—had to be done.

Indeed, one purpose of Operation Baltimore Express was to force the 2053rd and Fort Bragg to think in detail about the support needed to keep the Reserve unit in business; during a mobilization the 2053rd *would be established on post*. Determining support shortfalls in an exercise could prevent big trouble later on (among the major taks with which Fort Bragg did, and would, assist are medical screening, issuing clothing and sewing).

INFORMATION

Another purpose of Operation Baltimore Express was to test a new automatic data processing (ADP) support system.

Active Army stations are linked to the U.S. Military Enlistment Processing Command and the Army personnel community through a mini-computer network. This allows data to flow from recruiters to the stations without "re-entering" information. The network also makes it possible for the Active stations to update personnel data and have forms and ID tags typed automatically.

The network has not been extended to the Army Reserve because of procurement costs.

However, during the exercise, a low-cost, remote ADP system was used, allowing evaluators to spot the start correcting "bugs." Army Reserve reception stations could be equipped with the remote systems in peacetime, and a major mobilization problem could be minimized.

The exercise director, Lt. Col. Richard B. Crossland, was highly complimentary about the 2053rd's performance and the support provided by Fort Bragg. He also talked about the future: "Operation Baltimore Express is only a first step. Another exercise is planned for Fort Knox in June 1985, with additional follow-on exercises at Fort Bragg likely next year. In the future, there will be more exacting measures of USAR reception stations' ability to handle their mobilization workloads. The 'how-tos'—procedures and lessons learned—of Baltimore Express will be written down to make matters easier later on."

Many of the 2053rd's members commented that the exercise—starting operations from scratch—seemed worthwhile. Captain Neal Arnold put it this way: "Because of our (administrative) mission we're able to test what we can do down to the last detail, and there are few Army Reserve units that have that advantage. There's nothing going on here at Bragg that couldn't happen during a real mobilization. It's exciting that we can do something, and do it well."

continued

What's the Story on Drug and Alcohol Abuse in the USAR?

by Capt. John Allen

While there are no formal studies of drug and alcohol abuse in the Reserve Components, it's likely that substance abuse *is* a serious problem. And, it's likely that substance abuse *has* an effect on Reservists' ability to function in wartime.

Civilian and military surveys indicate that drug and alcohol problems are widespread in our society. The civilian surveys estimate that 10 percent of American adult drinkers suffer serious health, life style or work performance problems resulting from alcohol use.

The recurrent *Worldwide Surveys* of drug and alcohol abuse conducted by the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs) examines the extent—and the effects—of abuse among Active Army soldiers. The most recent questionnaire revealed that 16 percent of Active service members are heavy drinkers and that 26 percent have abused drugs within 30 days before the survey was conducted. While drug abuse is most common among junior enlisted soldiers (E-1 through E-5), alcohol is prevalent across the ranks. That alcohol causes serious problems is demonstrated by the fact that 19 percent of the survey respondents admitted to disturbing consequences—impaired military performance, physical damage, disrupted social relationships. These problems occurred within 12 months of the survey.

GOOD NEWS

But, there's some encouraging news in the latest *Worldwide Survey*. Drug abuse levels in the Active services have declined substantially since the preceding survey. The drop in drug use has been attributed generally to direct steps taken by commanders (particularly urinalysis).

Why is there interest in developing a drug and alcohol abuse program in the Reserve Components? There's the belief that the Army Reserve and National Guard share abuse problems similar to those found in the Active Component.

And, there's concern that the Reserve Components' contribution to the Total Army in combat could be lessened—due to abuse. There is also confidence that leadership and technical expertise in the Reserve Components can reduce the problems.

Serious medical problems are just one result of substance abuse. Another is a

continued

It's likely that substance abuse has an effect on Reservists' ability to function in wartime.

large number of traffic accidents, drownings and fires. Family life is disrupted because of the role drugs and alcohol play in spouse and child abuse, family arguments and sexual dysfunction.

Few question that drug and alcohol abuse can reduce sensory acuity, eye and hand coordination and attention span. However, they may not consider the more subtle—but, nonetheless grave—effects abuse can have on a unit's morale, discipline and cohesion.

THE ACTIVE ARMY'S PROGRAM

The way the Active Army tackles preventing and treating drug and alcohol abuse will likely form the basis for the Army Reserve's program:

- Commanders orchestrate the show. They make the initial treatment referrals. They serve on rehabilitation teams that formulate treatment plans. They ultimately judge the effectiveness of treatment; they must determine if soldiers' problems have been resolved and if soldiers are able to remain in the service. By regulation, a commander must support the rehabilitation effort in the soldier's work environment. This includes offering encouragement and assuring that an individual isn't embarrassed for being involved in abuse treatment.
- Rehabilitation is tailored around a soldier's duties, or, to use a more formal expression, mission demands. Most treatment is conducted on an out-patient basis. To the greatest extent possible counseling is done during off-duty hours. If possible soldiers receiving treatment are retained in their military jobs.
- Active service members undergoing treatment don't suffer "negative consequences"; they benefit from promotions, awards and leaves—as any soldier. Involvement in abuse treatment isn't reflected in efficiency reports. Those with good past military performance are usually given honorable discharges if they fail in rehabilitation—through no fault of their own.
- Alcohol treatment is determined and conducted by a team. The commander, the counselor and medical and behavioral science professionals are involved. Alcoholics Anonymous participation and group therapy are stressed.
- The governing regulation (AR 600-85) specifies that detoxification should *not* go on for a long time. The Army intends to provide solid treatment, but it wishes to have soldiers fully combat ready as quickly as possible.
- Each soldier undergoing rehabilitation receives treatment specifically designed for his or her needs. In this regard, the individual receiving treatment is given objectives to accomplish. A soldier in rehabilitation is placed on a "track" reflecting the intensity of treatment needed: Track I provides basic abuse education; Track II involves out-patient care through the soldier's unit or local installation; and Track III, involving in-patient care lasting from six to eight weeks, is conducted at major U.S. Army medical facilities.

UNRESOLVED ISSUES

Several questions have to be answered before a drug and alcohol abuse program can be established for the Army Reserve. Three are particularly difficult:

- Does a Reserve unit commander have the authority to order soldiers to submit to urinalysis testing?
- Are there enough medical and behavioral science professionals in the Army Reserve to provide adequate out-patient treatment? If not can Active Army professionals be used?
- If Reserve commanders order treatment, especially in-patient treatment, how will it be funded?

Experts at the Army's top levels are discussing these questions now.

Before a program is set up, commanders will have to be trained to spot abuse problems early and refer soldiers for urinalysis, education, discipline or treatment. Local military and civilian treatment resources will have to be studied—will they be appropriate for Army Reserve patients?

The Army Reserve will have to shape abuse treatment to fit its mobilization mission *and* accommodate the unique circumstances of *part-time* soldiers.

Although the USAR program is slow in coming, it is encouraging to see major efforts now being undertaken. The Army Reserve would be given enormous responsibilities in a full mobilization, and Reservists must prepare for those responsibilities; the treatment of drug and alcohol abuse is an important aspect of that perparation.

Capt. Allen, an Army Reservist, is, in civilian life, a clinical psychologist assigned to the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs). He's the former Clinical Director of the Drug and Alcohol Abuse program at Fort Lewis, Wash.

The 756th Engineer Company, Ft. Devens, Mass., begins the strenuous task of setting up a pontoon bridge during Annual Training at Fort Drum, N.Y.

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